

THE DAILY NEWS

The Official Organ of the City.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

THE DAILY NEWS Is the Only Paper in the City of Raleigh That Takes the Telegraphic Reports.

OUR TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square ten lines, Nonpareil first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Contracts for advertisements of any size or space can be made at the counting-room of the News Office.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than the legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—DAILY, one year, \$1.00; six months 50 cents. WEEKLY, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents. INvariably in advance.

Notice to Correspondents.

No letter can be published in these columns which is not authenticated by the name of its author. This we require, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of correspondents. Persons who violate this rule will have their communications consigned to the waste-basket.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the DAILY NEWS is larger than that of any other Daily in the State, and more than double that of any other Daily in Raleigh. Advertisers should make a note of this.

THE WEEKLY News is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It is only one dollar per year, postage paid, contains 32 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

WE return thanks to the Hon. J. J. Davis and the Hon. W. M. Robbins for interesting Congressional documents.

The Republicans in the West begin to call aloud for Hayes as their candidate for the Presidency. The third term is under a temporary eclipse.

THE House passed without much opposition the bill reducing postage upon mail matter of the third class from one cent per ounce to one-half cent per ounce, the weight to be limited to four pounds. The "third class" embraces transient newspapers and periodicals as well as seeds and merchandise.

SPAKER KERR has written a letter to a Mr. Reall of Philadelphia warmly endorsing the proposition of the Indiana Democrats to present the name of Mr. Hendricks as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the National Convention. This endorsement will have its weight, for the choice among the many gentlemen named is rapidly narrowing down, and Mr. Hendricks' name is one of those which is not dropped in any calculation of probabilities. He is strong in the West and a favorite in the South.

DANVILLE DAILY EXPRESS.

We have received the first number of the above journal just started at Danville, Va., Mr. Daniel Decherd, editor. It is very prettily printed, and altogether well gotten up. Mr. Decherd is an editor of capacity and experience, having edited for many years the Hagerstown Mail and more recently having been connected with that sterling paper, the Danville Times.

It is evidence of the growing prosperity of Danville that it invites to the establishment of two Dailies, besides two excellent Weeklies. May they all prosper.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the Republican caucus contains one member from each State and Territory. North Carolina is honored with the name of the Hon. John A. Hyman, the representative from the second district.

Well, the white Republicans of this State may relish the idea of receiving words of wisdom from the lips of an ex-slave and having their actions governed by his counsel. A pretty state of things truly for the white Republicans. But as the negroes are the bone and sinew of the Party here there will be no rebellion. We see some of our State press acknowledging the honor of the receipt of public documents from the aforesaid honorable (?) member of the Republican committee. Do they forget who Hyman is?

By the following special to the Baltimore Sun it would seem that a change is coming over the spirit of the dream of the North Carolina Republicans. Only a week or so since it was trumpeted abroad that the "third term" idea had blazed up with overwhelming strength. Grant was the only proper candidate. Who these "prominent Republicans" are who favor Bristow and Jewell we can only infer from the intimations given that Republican newspapers will be started in this State opposed to the interference of Federal office-holders in State politics. In selecting such standard-bearers as Bristow and Jewell this branch of the party show that all virtue and all manliness is not lost, even in the comforts of the prisoners under his

charge. Very frequently, from the urgency of the events in which of the times, while in Richmond, controversy would arise between him and the Commissary General, which were submitted to me by them in person for my decision, and I was struck by his earnestness and zeal in claiming the fullest supplies of the law of the Confederacy allowed or gave color of claim to. This law required prisoners to have the allowances provided for our soldiers by the same law, and to the same extent, in the settlement of such questions. Strict injunctions were invariably given from the Department for the observance of this law, both then and afterwards, in the South, and no departure was to be tolerated from it except under the direst straits of self-defense.

Your father was ever resolved, as far as his authority allowed, to act upon and enforce the rule in behalf of the prisoners.

When sent South I know he was most solicitous in regard to all arrangements for salubrity and convenience of location for the military prisons, and for all means that could facilitate the supplies and comforts of the prisoners and promote their health and preservation. That afterward great sufferings were endured by the prisoners in the South are among the saddest necessities of the war, but they were due in large measure to the cessation of exchange, which forced the crowding of numbers, never contemplated, in the limited prison bounds which could be considered safe in the South, to the increasing danger of attack on such places, which made southern authorities and commanders hostile to the establishment of additional prisons in convenient situations and to the daily increasing size and difficulties of supplies of the Confederate Government, and not to the want of sympathy or humanity on the part of your father or his most earnest efforts to obviate and relieve the inevitable evils that oppressed the unfortunate prisoners. I know their sad case and his impotency to remedy it caused him keen anguish and distress.

Amid the passions and outrages of the South, not surviving our terrible struggle, it may be hard still to have justice awarded to the true merits and noble qualities of your father, but in future and happier times I doubt not all mists of error obscuring his name and fame will be swept away under the light of impartial investigation, and he will be honored and revered, as he ought to be, among the most faithful patriots and gallant soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

Very truly yours,
JAMES A. SEDDON.

THE RADICAL "MISSISSIPPI SCHEME."

Morton's unwaranted movement on Mississippi to undo by force of Congressional power what the free people of the State had effected at the ballot box, has more than the endorsement of the National Republican. That journal is the avowed mouth-piece of the administration, and throws out its editorial suggestions as an authority binding upon the faithful. The Republican's plan is to regain by force the sceptre which has been wrested from it by the legal action of the people. The first proposition is to seat Pinchback, the negro Senator from Louisiana, more because he is a negro than because he has any right to the seat, the purpose being to meet the white line issue. The second is to refuse to seat the Confederate White Line Senator from Mississippi; refuse him because he is a white man!

Now, this sort of thing has no terrors for the Democratic party. It suggests a violence that will overreach itself. Every act of the kind has receded upon its inventors. "The seed of the Church is the blood of the martyrs." Everything of this kind only illustrates the blind determination of the party of the administration to hold on to power at any sacrifice of justice and constitutional right. If these things are done after the acceptance by the country of the election of Lamar as the triumph of better principles and an end of the disgraceful saturnalia of the past ten years, then the country will have additional proof, and that at a time when it is prepared to weigh it, of the dangers of continuing the existence of the present dominant party. The North as well as the South will rise against this insult to justice, and the Democratic party will rise upon the ruins of one which deliberately and wickedly destroyed itself.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. BRENT.

SABOY HILL, Dec. 29, 1863.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN:—Yours of the 2d has been read, and in reply I beg to say that I have no objection to but I have an entry in my journal of the date of the 9th of January, 1863, which headquarters were at Montgomery, Ala. The entry is substantially as follows: "In pursuance of orders I addressed a letter to General Winder, requesting him to turn over thirty Federal prisoners to Major Hottle, quarter-master, for the purpose of taking out sub-terra shells and powder from the cellars in the West Point and Clinton railroads, shortly afterwards I received from General Winder a reply, stating that he could not comply with the request, as it would not only violate the orders of the War Department, but would be in contravention of the laws and usages of war."

I have no objection to your using this information on such occasions as you may deem proper for the information of your readers, but I would suggest this consideration: that a public use in the present heated and embittered condition of political affairs would result in no practical use, and might possibly create unnecessary prejudice against those now living and to southerners interests.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. BRENT.

MR. W. S. WINDER, Baltimore:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter reached me some two weeks since, and I have been prevented by serious indisposition from giving it an earlier reply.

I take pleasure in rendering my emphatic testimony to relieve the character and reputation of your father, the late General John A. Winder, from the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon them in connection with the treatment of the Federal prisoners under his charge during our late civil war.

I had, privately and officially, the full opportunity of knowing his character and judging his disposition and conduct towards the Federal prisoners, for I was in Richmond, where he was almost daily in official communication with me, often in respect to them, had been some time under his command, before, in large measure from the care and kindness he was believed to have shown to them, he was sent South to have the supervision and control of the large number there being aggregated.

His manners and mode of speech were, perhaps, natural, somewhat abrupt and sharp, and his manner bearing may have added more of sternness and impetuosity; but these were mere superficial traits, perhaps, as I sometimes thought, assumed in a manner to disguise the real gentleness and kindness of his nature.

I thought him marked by real humanity towards the weak and helpless, the women and children, for instance, in the spirit of protection and defence which distinguished the really gallant soldier.

To me he always expressed sympathy, and manifested a strong desire to provide for the wants and

comforts of the prisoners under his

charge. Very frequently, from the urgency of the events in which of the times, while in Richmond, controversy would arise between him and the Commissary General, which were submitted to me by them in person for my decision, and I was struck by his earnestness and zeal in claiming the fullest supplies of the law of the Confederacy allowed or gave color of claim to. This law required prisoners to have the allowances provided for our soldiers by the same law, and to the same extent, in the settlement of such questions. Strict injunctions were invariably given from the Department for the observance of this law, both then and afterwards, in the South, and no departure was to be tolerated from it except under the direst straits of self-defense.

which were at the houses of the other bank officers. At 4 o'clock in the morning Whittlesey was taken to a down-stairs bed room. The whole family were raged. Four of the burglars withdrew to operate on the bank. Three hours after Mrs. Whittlesey succeeded in freeing herself and giving the alarm from a window. The whole party were speedily arrested and the cash and all the金银 were taken to the bank. A workman soon after fitted a key and all persons handcuffed were released. An examination of the bank showed that the thieves had unlocked the outer door, but were apparently baulked by the safe lock lacking three of the requisite four keys. They tried the metal of the door with bars and wrenches and two diamonds which served as an index for picking the combination, thus to temper the lock. They were entirely unmolested, the watchman having gone home. There is every indication that six, and perhaps all, of them left on the 6 o'clock train. Five of them had tickets previously bought and one paid his fare. They had been to the house to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the robbers noted that Whittlesey was watching them carefully for some marks of identification, they blindfolded him. But he observed that one of them was of very commanding stature. The two robbers left to guard the premises at the house took their departure in season to catch the Springfield train.

When the rob

THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Buffalo Express (*Rep.*) says the attempt of a Washington correspondent to bring out Senator Franklin as heir of General Grant has ingloriously failed.

The Lee Monument Association of Richmond, Va., has received \$539 50 toward the fund for erecting a monument to Gen. Lee. The State Senate of Mississippi contributed \$219 50 of this amount and the public schools of Richmond \$158 50.

Gen. Washington's family Bible will be exhibited in the book department at the Centennial Exhibition by Porter & Coates. Price, \$15. It is three volumes, each of which bears his autograph on the title page. The work was presented to Washington by the editor of this column, Prof. Wilson, author of *Carmina Prava*, who was bequeathed by his Lord Fairfax, and was left to the latter to the Herbert family. Hence it came to the present owners.

The proposition to cut down the salaries of the officers, faculty and students at West Point should be looked into carefully in adjusting any reductions. If the country is to have such an institution at all, its professors and others should be adequately compensated. The question is entirely distinct from that of reducing the army. The latter may be too large for our necessities, but if we have no army at all, we should still need West Point as a nursery of military training.—*Buttox, Sen.*

The Boston *Herald* justly remarks that but such a life as that of Winslow, the Boston swindler, may be due to the demoralizing influences of the great war, the rage of speculation, the lust to get rich by short cuts, the unsettling effect of a false medium of exchange, and the canker of corruption which has crept in with such extravagance and bad policies. Another contemporary record states that a singularly disgraced feature of the war is Winslow's developments. He has caught the reverend and said nothing about it on the subject of his making him whole. Old-fashioned folks used to call this sort of thing compounding of felony, and it is to be hoped it will prove true, as is now hinted that some of the victimized banks have taken legal steps against these men.

In New York on Wednesday, James L. Kyle was arrested charged as J. H. Graham, a hard ware merchant with larceny and obtaining money under false pretenses. On Tuesday the prisoner went to Graham's shop and stated that he was another of Mr. Kyle, of the firm of Kyle & Hammond in Charlotte. He had hard ware merchants known as Mr. Graham, and that he had come to that city to buy goods for his firm. He won the confidence of Mr. Graham, and induced him to cash a forged draft for \$100 on the sum of Kyle & Hammond. He also obtained twelve revolvers ostensibly for the firm. Thursday morning the prisoner came again to Graham's shop and detected a check for \$1000, which he had forged. In the meanwhile Mr. Graham had discovered that Kyle was a swindler, and he was taken into custody. On being arraigned the prisoner gave his residence as Charlotte, N. C. He was committed in default of \$1,500 bail.

Proposed Conversion of Manchester into a seaport. The age of immense engineering enterprises: and with telegraph communication, it is now possible to turn "China to Peru" The Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, separated by an artificial waterway, and England and France in a way of being united by a tunnel, the project of turning Cottontown into a seaport cannot seem such a great matter as it would have appeared a generation ago. Indeed, just a century has elapsed since the people of Glasgow, cautiously and tentatively, at the woot of their countrymen, commenced a similar undertaking, which has become a great success, large ships now coming up into that city and discharging at a wharf which extends upwards of three miles, the harbor due bringing in a clear income to the corporation of at least 475,000 a year, after providing for dredging and all other expenses. The promoters of the Manchester scheme propose to strengthen, deepen and widen the River Irwell, and to lay the town downward to its junction with the Mersey, and to bring the same process to the latter river thence to below Liverpool. Thus a tidal channel will be provided from the vicinity of Manchester to the sea, thirty-three miles in length, two hundred feet in width, and with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet. The ships will be brought up by means of tugs in the same way as they are hauled through the Suez Canal. The increased capacity of the channel will carry off floods as well as greatly increase the seafaring of the river higher up, but also set beneficially on the bar at its mouth. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at three and a half millions sterling, not too large a sum for the advantages that may be expected to accrue to the town and trade, while, if we may judge from the case of Glasgow, it would offer a highly profitable investment for those who may supply the capital.—London *Times*.

Frictions, Eruptions, Rough Skin. The system is being put under the influence of Dr. D. F. D. The skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, the beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are nearly somewhat slowly no matter how good the remedy employed. While no specific is given for the skin of pimples, blisters, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "acne," a doctor may possibly be required to cure some case where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

In the Women Suffrage Convention at Washington last Friday, the speakers were: Mrs. Lillian Deveston Blake, Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Rev. Olympia Brown. A protest to the political sovereignties of the United States, to be read at noon on July 4th, 1876, in Independence Hall, was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted urging the claims of the women suffragists.

PROFESSIONAL.—
WALTER CLARK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of the State Office in Law Building, Fayetteville, N. C.

R. T. GRAY. E. R. STAPLES.
G. RAY & STAMPS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of North Carolina. J. A. HILL.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.
DR. WILLIAM LITTLE.

Office at his residence, corner of Broad and Newbern Avenue. Ja 14-15.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER.
(Formerly of Raleigh, N. C.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

NO. 70 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

Mercantile and Corporation Practitioner. North Carolina and other States.

By permission refer to Justice of the Peace Court, R. T. Gray, First National Bank and Remond, Charlotte; Raleigh National Bank.

R. G. LEWIS.
Attorney at Law,
2ND FLOOR BRIDGE BUILDING,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts. Prompt attention given to collections throughout the State. Ja 14-15.

D. R. GEORGE W. GRAHAM.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices limited to the Eye, Ear and Throat.

Office over Second, Second and Third.

W. C. MCMACKIN.
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
W.

JOS. B. BACHELOR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Official Commissioner under Foreign
and Domestic Trade. Ja 14-15.

JO. W. GRAHAM. JAS. A. GRAHAM.
RALEIGH, N. C.

JO. W. GRAHAM & GRAHAM.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in the Courts of the 7th Judicial
and the Federal Court. Ja 14-15.

H. BROWN. DAVID W. WILLIAMS.
BUNN & WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Practice in the Superior Court of the State
and in the Federal Court at Raleigh. Ja 14-15.

COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER.
CARPENTER & TAYLOR.

At the Western terminus of Hargett St.,
dealers in.

Coal, Wood and Lumber.

Hard Ash Egg Coal, per ton, \$11.00.
Hard Ash Chestnut Coal, per ton, \$10.25.
Chamberlain (Smith) Coal, per ton, 18.00.
A fresh supply of Coal just received.

WOOD.

Hard, per cord, \$1.00.
Supplies daily arriving.

Lumber at lowest market prices. Orders
filled.

We screen all of our Coal, and those
order from us can rely on getting the best
Coal, at the lowest market price.

It is possible to make it.

We give our personal attention to our
business, and our best endeavors to
please our customers.

Orders promptly filled, and may be sent
at our yard, or sent us by mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN B. SHAW, JR.

500 Cords, Oak and Pine WOOD, on and
arriving at J. A. JONES' Yard.

300 TONS OF COAL!

The fourth cargo this season now in.

Price low as ever notwithstanding the ad-
vance elsewhere.

Orderments to GATES & JONES' Grain
and Feed Store, Wilmington street, or at
the yard, will receive prompt attention.

Ja 14-15. J. A. JONES.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!

On a RAILROAD PROMPTLY.

Parties wishing to purchase COAL will
find it to their interest to leave their or-
ders with us.

My COAL is of the best quality—from
the Red and White Ash Mines, and is war-
ranted free from slate and dust.

My facilities for purchasing will enable
me to sell as cheap or cheaper than any
parties in the State. No. 12-13.

COAL AND LUMBER.

Will furnish HARD, SOFT and SPLINT
COAL, at the lowest market rates.

WOOD, WALNUT, POPLAR, OAK,
CYPRESS, etc.

ALTS., DOORS, STAIRS AND STAIRS,
at lowest prices.

R. W. NEELEY & CO.,
No. 12-13, Portsmouth, Va.

MICELLANEOUS.

1876.

HOUSE CORNER,
W. H. DODD.

W. H. DODD'S.

